

# STUDEBAKER SIX 'FORGET ENGINE' SUNDAY SCHOOL IS POPULAR CHALMERS WORK IN MACHINE MOTTO HAWAII

A carload of the popular Studebaker cars was received in the Schuman Carriage Company on the Wilhelmina this week, and as usual, these cars are being taken out just as fast as they can be turned over to the waiting buyers.

The first Studebaker "six" to be received in Honolulu was in the shipment this week. This car marks the most advanced stage in the development of the six cylinder design. It brings within reach of a modern income those advantages of flexibility and smoothness in which a good six cylinder motor excels.

The driving power of this car is characteristic. The pull of the silent motor is steady, even, and flexible. When slowing down in traffic the "six" responds to the throttle with remarkable ease, while on the roads the continuous flow of power from the six cylinders gives an uninterrupted smoothness to the motion of the car. The "six" motor is not only powerful it is also simple, well high frictionless, and highly efficient.

The Studebaker "six" is a luxurious car. It is, of course, electrically started and lighted, and the six-passenger body is commodious and convenient, with deep, restful cushions and complete equipment.

P. F. Ryan has taken delivery of a Studebaker "25." Another Studebaker buyer this week is Harry Rosenberg.

Ed Lewis has bought one of the new 1914 Federal trucks, which he will use on around the island trips. These Federal have made a wonderful reputation, and the 1914 product bids fair to surpass the previous output.

Mr. Broadbent of Kaula was a purchaser of a Ford touring car this week. Another Ford was sold to W. A. Chong of Maui. H. B. Weller, the theatrical manager of Kahului, Maui, was also a Ford buyer this week.

The Schuman company also reports an exceptionally active sale of second hand cars during the week.

## ROYAL HAWAIIAN HAS CALL FOR EXCELSIORS

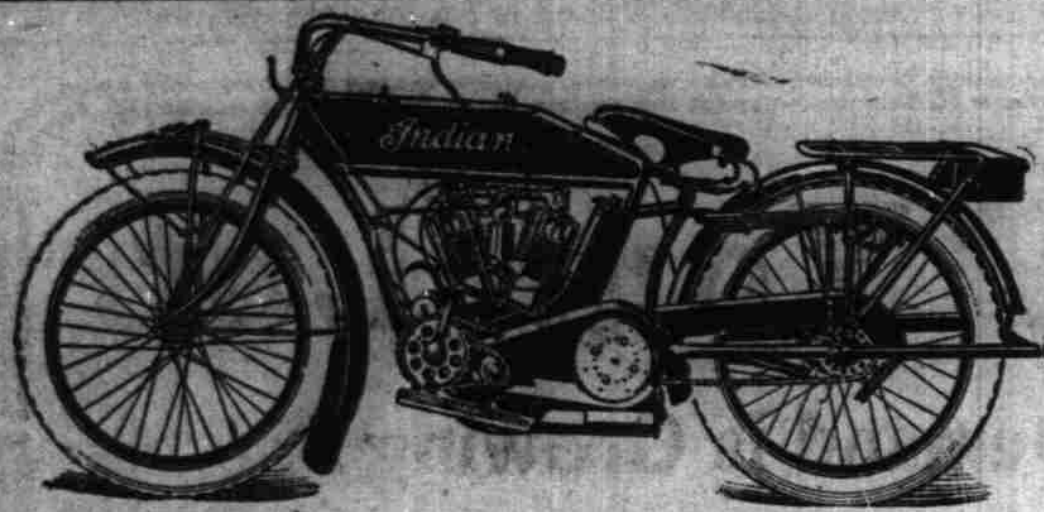
The third shipment of Excelsior motorcycles since the Royal Hawaiian Garage took over the agency, arrived by the Wilhelmina this week, and the bikes are selling fast.

The Excelsior holds the world's record for 100 miles, having lowered the previous record seven minutes and twenty-three seconds. The first mile in this great race was made in 36 seconds flat.

A willowy maid is a skinny girl with an obese bank account.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.



1913

## Indian Motorcycles

### Honolulu Prices

	Cash	Installments	
4 H. P. with Magneto	\$220.00	\$230.00	\$110.00 cash and 6 monthly payments of \$20.00 each.
7 H. P. with Magneto	\$270.00	\$280.00	\$135.00 cash and 6 monthly payments of \$25.00 each.
4 H. P. T. T. Model Magneto and 2-speed gear	295.00	\$305.00	\$155.00 cash and 6 monthly payments of \$25.00 each.
7 H. P. T. T. Model Magneto and 2-speed gear	\$345.00	\$355.00	\$175.00 cash and 6 monthly payments of \$30.00 each.

### Side-Cars, Delivery Vans & Tandem Attachments

All Models Equipped with Indian Cradle-Spring Frame and Forks, Free Engine-Clutch, Foot-Boards, Luggage Carrier and Double-Control Brake. Chain Drive only. Finish Indian Red.

## E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

The man who really enjoys life is the chap who doesn't know he has a stomach, liver or heart. Just as soon as a man is conscious of these organs, just that soon do they begin to give him trouble.

It's a good deal the same way with an automobile. The man who gets the most pleasure out of a motor-car is the man who is barely conscious that there is such a thing as an engine, transmission or carburetor on his car. This may sound absurd, but the automobile of 1913 is so nearly automatic that only the barest amount of work is required to keep it in order. Time was when a man had to be an engineer, a mechanic, an inventor and a few other things in order to keep a machine running. But today—at least this is true of Chalmers cars—it frequently happens that a man drives his car away after buying it and the dealer doesn't see him again, sometimes for months.

Automobiles are today standardized and perfected to an extent undreamed of a few years ago. Valves are enclosed to keep out wearing road-dust. Oiling is accomplished by a system that is almost perfectly automatic. It is almost impossible for anything to disarrange the oiling system of a well-designed machine. Starting and lighting, as well as sounding the horn, are taken care of by a marvelously simple and effective electrical system.

Big dies, or what is known as the "heavy car type," together with the new thin-leaved and very responsive springs assist in reducing liability of punctures and tire troubles. Probably the most effective reducer of the troubles and cost, however, is the six-cylinder motor. The stream of power impulses delivered to the driving wheels is so constant with the six-cylinder engine that it eliminates all jerkiness of traction. Hence tires wear evenly and uniformly, and as a consequence, give longer mileage. This ability to "forget the engine" may not be possible in all cars. I would not say that a man should neglect his car, but take it in a car like the Chalmers Six, for example, where the designers have liked after all the so-called little things, you will find very little occasion to tinker with the machinery.

CHICO, Cal. — Considered hopelessly insane ten days ago, when it is alleged, he tried to entice E. A. Jackson, a neighbor, into a trap to kill him, J. H. Hogan, an Orville photographer, is entirely sane and has recovered his memory and has been released from the county infirmary.

A new magazine to be called the "Bible Champion" is to be published in New York, the first issue to be given up to the proving of the story of Jonah and the whale. Relatives of the czar were arrested on the German frontier while speeding through Kolling, in Jutland, and were obliged to pay a fine of \$25 for exceeding the speed limit.

A rumor started by a disgruntled depositor started a \$100,000 run on a Chicago bank.

(Continued from Page Fourteen.)

work, bringing forward suggestions and methods that may be adapted to any of the island schools, with the single aim of advancing and helping onward the work that each individual school is doing.

When one considers the status of so many of the schools, the lack of preparation of the teachers, the run into which many of the schools have fallen, the antiquated methods, the harmful tactics in some institutions, then the need for making some improvements will not be questioned. Now, these institutes aim to start with what we have today, the actual conditions as we find them, and from this standpoint of reality to build up a worthy structure, eliminating what is valueless and putting in only what will count for true progress. While always bearing in mind the highest ideal of efficiency and the standard for a progressive Sunday school, the desire of the institutes is to attempt what is both practicable and possible. Many of the suggestions that come to us from mainland workers would work out splendidly in some Ohio or Nebraska school, but would fail utterly if attempted in some of our country schools. Mainland ideals and ideas have been adapted to what is needed in Hawaii, and the emphasis is ever upon what may be done right here today, rather than what is possible only fifty years from now.

The institutes are a series of conferences between the superintendent, or someone who is assisting him, and the superintendent, officers and teachers of the local schools where the institute is held. In these gatherings the lecture form is usually employed, although opportunities are given for questions and answers and full discussion of the subjects that pertain to the work. Notebooks and pencils are provided for the taking down and preservation of the main points of the lectures. When a second institute is held, these notebooks are brought again and used and form the basis of a brief examination to test the memory of the teachers, and the use to which they have put the suggestions. In some of the institutes only Hawaiian has been spoken, in other gatherings only the English language has been used, while in other institutes both English and Hawaiian have been spoken. The choice of the language depends upon the location of the institute.

A better idea of the actual work done in the institutes may be gained by a condensed list of topics discussed. They are each subjects as The Pupil, The Teacher, his work outside the class and his work in the class, what he should be, what he should know and what he should do, how he should prepare the lesson and how he should prepare himself, how to arouse interest and to hold attention, the art of asking questions and making illustrations, how to preserve good order and to close the lesson effectively; The School, a brief history of it, its purpose, its relation to the church and to the home, the organization and equipment of the school, its sessions, how to build up the school, teaching some needed lessons, reaching the pupils during the week, the opportunity of the school. It is always the purpose to impart not only detailed information as to ways and methods of work, but something of more value than information — inspiration and a vision of the wonderful possibilities of each teacher, if only he has the right purpose and spirit in his work.

4. Work Already Accomplished. This enterprise of holding institutes here and there throughout the territory was started only last year, and as it is a large scheme embracing a considerable territory it is still too young to look for many definite results. A tentative list embracing twenty places was made out and all these places have been visited and institutes held therein except three, all three being on the island of Hawaii. On Kaula, Hanalei, Kapaa, Lihue, Anahulu, Koloa, Hanalei, and Wimea have been visited; on Oahu, Waiwae, Waikeane and Honolulu; on Molokai, Kaunakakai, Waiwae and Halawa; on Maui, Lahaina, Wailuku, Haiku and Hana; on Hawaii, Kohala, Wailua, Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Kapoho, Opihikao, and Kalapana. Some of these places have been visited two or three times for the purpose of holding institutes. Several of the Sunday schools show improvement in their ways of working, holding meetings for the study of the lessons on the part of the teachers, visiting the pupils in their homes, conducting home departments, the sick, the lame, aged and infirm, winning the young children by the power of love, setting the young men to do some definite work in the school and thus tying them to the school in loyalty and interest. In some of the schools the teachers were not in the habit of preparing the lessons until Sunday mornings, now many of them make it a point to start early in the week in their preparation for the class work.

Besides holding institutes, the superintendent endeavors to keep in touch with all the schools of the islands by tours of inspection, meeting the teachers in their places of labor and finding out the quality of work being done in the Sunday schools. It has always been his aim to give inspirational talks wherever possible and to cheer and entice the workers in their humble work for the Master. He has tried to keep in touch with the far-off schools by means of correspondence, answering the questions that are put to him regarding improved literature, equipment and other things that will help in making the school more effective. It is always his ideal of work to do everything possible that will advance the Sunday schools of the territory not

only extensively but also intensively. 5. A Picture of the Ideal Sunday School.

In work that deals with character building there must always be an ideal for the individual pupil and for the individual school. The superintendent will not be content nor rest satisfied until all the schools of Hawaii come up to the ideal which is possible for them all, if each officer and teacher and pupil will only do his own part. It will be an ideal time when we shall find schools all over Hawaii not that are equipped with a body of enthusiastic and qualified teachers, so trained for service that the sessions of the Sunday school become a mighty factor in promoting peace on earth and good will among men, and in presenting ideals of purity and industry and right living that will mould the characters of the young people and impel them to lives of piety and social service. There is a great future ahead of the schools of Hawaii, and in the coming years greater and greater will be the need for trained and faithful teachers who will be glad to give their time and strength to the joyous privilege of building up Christian character and making the Sunday schools of the present day more and more efficient. Then will come the time when we shall have ideal schools that will do their work faithfully and humbly and that will be the means of leading many to the higher life of usefulness, and duty and love.

# Packard

## THE ENDORSEMENT

The Packard Motor Car Company now has on its books a greater volume of new business than ever before. We wish to remind our patrons that prompt action is necessary in order to secure desirable dates of delivery.

Unfilled orders for Packard vehicles aggregate today, \$5,395,300.

These orders are for vehicles not merely sold to dealers. They are for Packards actually sold by dealers to customers.

This means absolute approval of the Packard square deal one-price policy and is an unqualified endorsement of Packard vehicle features.

Left Drive  
Electric Self Starter  
Electric Lighting  
Centralized Control

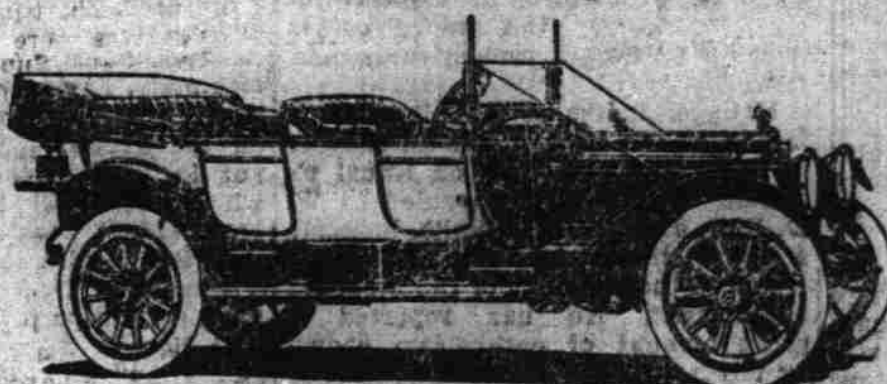
Separate Magneto Ignition  
Hydraulic Governor  
Short Turning Radius  
Six Cylinders Perfected

Dry Plate Clutch  
Forced Feed Oiling  
Extra Large Crank Shaft  
Six-Inch Depth of Frame

The Bridge Builder's Factor of Safety

For further endorsement of Packard Safety, Convenience and Maximum Service

Ask the man who owns one



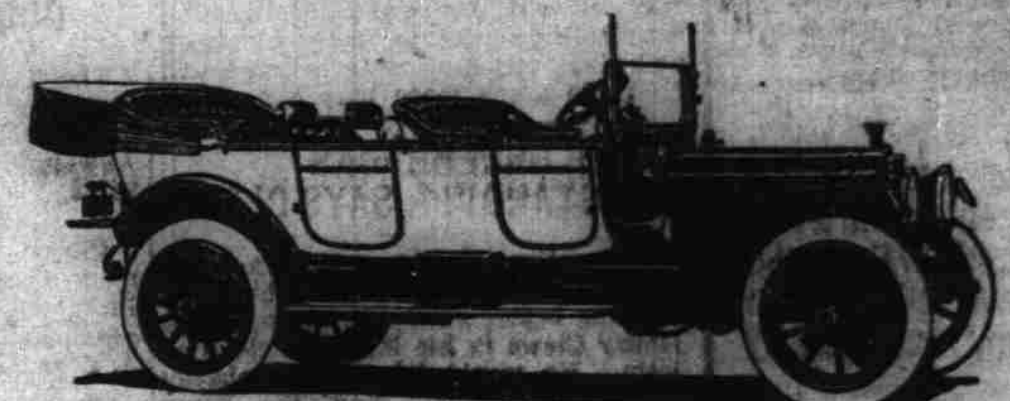
The New Packard "38" Phaeton

### The New Packard "38"

Six cylinders, bore, 4 inches, stroke, 5 1/2 inches. Horsepower, A.L.A.M. rating, 38. Actual brake horsepower, 60. Wheelbase, phaeton, 138 inches. Tires, front, 36 x 4 1/2 inches; rear, 37 x 5 inches.

### The New Packard "48"

Six cylinders, bore, 4 1/2 inches, stroke, 5 1/2 inches. Horsepower, A.L.A.M. rating, 48. Actual brake horsepower, 82. Wheelbase, touring car, 139 inches. Tires, front, 36 x 4 1/2 inches; rear, 37 x 5 inches.



The New Packard "48" Touring Car

## The von Hamm-Young Company, Limited

King and Bishop Streets, Honolulu, T. H.

## MANILA PAPER TELLS OF CURE FOR LEPROSY

Cured of the most dreadful of all diseases, leprosy, two patients were discharged from the San Lazaro hospital on Monday last without a mark or blemish to show that they had been sufferers from the living death, says a Manila exchange. Three years of treatment by a comparatively recent discovery, during the last two years of which not a trace of the disease has been found, seems to prove that the long sought cure has been discovered. To Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Dr. Almon P. Goff, director of the San Lazaro hospital and his staff, and the medical officers at the Cullion leper colony must be given the credit for the success of the prolonged trials and experiments which have resulted in such possibilities to thousands of sufferers from the fearful disease. For hundreds of years an oil extracted from the chaunmoogra tree, a tree native to India, but also found in South America, has been used by the

natives as a remedy for blood diseases. It was as a result of information concerning remarkable cures from its use that Dr. Heiser and his staff undertook the series of experiments with the oil, which was obtained from South America.

Something over three years ago a beginning was made, with such apparently immediate results that the treatment was at once begun of all the leprosy patients at San Lazaro and at the Cullion leper colony. A certain number of patients were retained at San Lazaro, in place of sending them to Cullion, in order that their progress might be closely watched by Doctor Goff, under whose immediate direction the experiments have been carried.

It was found that the oil could only be administered internally for a few weeks, after which the patient became nauseated, and the doses had to be discontinued. It was then found that the same effect was had with injections of the oil, during which time the patient recovered from the nausea and was again able to take it internally.

A girl of eighteen, a native of Manila, was one of the patients discharged on Monday. When she was admitted to the hospital, over three years ago, she was a sufferer from leprosy at a rather advanced stage. Her system readily responded to the treatment, and all traces of the disease disappeared before the end of the first

year. Not to be misled by appearances, she has been held as a patient for the past two years, during which time absolutely no indications of the disease have been seen. Her case is paralleled by that of the other patient discharged on the same day, a young man from Ilocos Norte. Not a sign has been found during the past two years that a trace of the disease remains with him.

In an interview with a Times reporter this morning, Dr. Heiser reluctantly admitted that the cure had been made, but stated that it had not been his intention to make the matter public for some time, until he had prepared a complete report upon the matter. This report he is now preparing, and will give it to the public within a short time.

The director added that in a few cases a relapse had occurred before the end of the first year of apparent freedom from the disease, but that no case which had gone a year and over had relapsed. Several other patients are ready for discharge, they also having shown no trace of disease for more than two years, and they will soon be sent to their homes. The names of the two patients discharged on Monday will not be made public, owing to the possibility that the knowledge by their neighbors that they had been lepers might embarrass them.